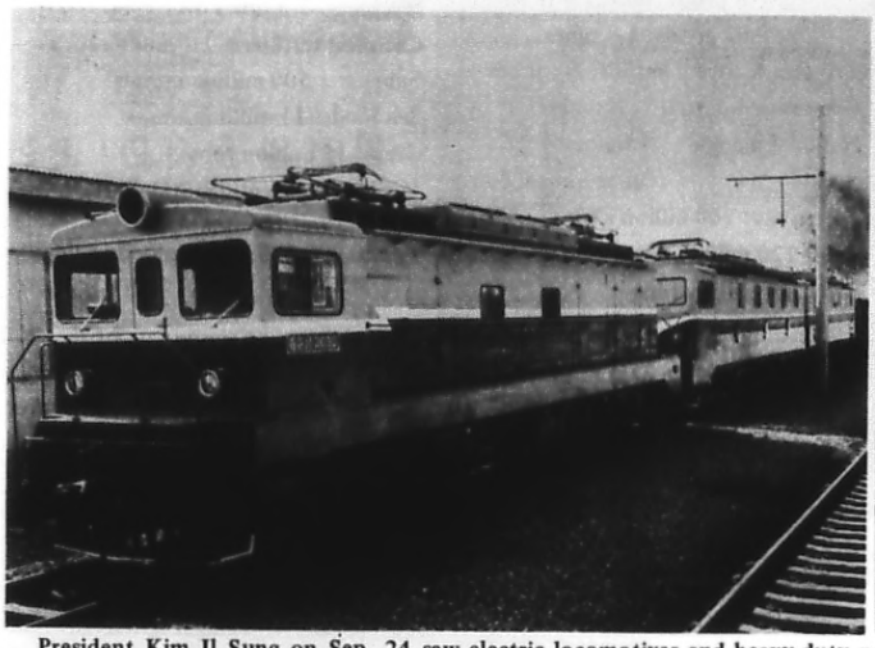
The People's Korea

No. 1,356 EVERY SATURDAY OCTOBER 10, 1987 Per Copy Price: ₩250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President Kim Il Sung Inspects Newly Made Locomotives



President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 24 saw electric locomotives and heavy-duty wagons made at the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Complex and the June 4 Rolling Stock Complex.

Noting that the newly made locomotives and wagons were of great importance in meeting more satisfactorily the daily growing demand of the national economy for transport, he gave programmatic teachings for further developing the nation's railway transport by producing more of those vehicles of new types. (Rodong Sinmun, Sep. 25)

Presidential Greetings to 38th Birthday of China

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 30 sent a message of greetings to Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Mr. Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, and Mr. Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The message says:

The victory of the people's revolution in China and the founding of the People's Republic of China were a great gain attained by the Chinese people through a prolonged arduous and glorious struggle and an epoch-making event which opened a broad road of the building of a new life in China.

Over the past 38 years the fraternal Chinese people have effected fundamental changes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and built a socialist new China on the vast continent of China.

Since the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC the Chinese people have made a great

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DPRK Reduces 30,000 Troops in 2 Months: WP

The Washington Post on Sep. 27 reported that a DPRK official said on Sep. 26 that Pyongyang has demobilized more than 30,000 troops in the past two months as a unilateral measure to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and is prepared for much deeper military reductions in the context of negotiations with south Korea and the United States.

According to the Post, Kang Sok Ju, the DPRK deputy foreign minister and chief of its observer delegation to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, said in an interview that some of the demobilized men are helping peaceful constructions such as a 150,000-seat stadium in Pyongyang.

On July 23 this year, the DPRK government put forward a proposal which includes massive phased arms reduction in the north and the south of Korea and U.S. troops withdrawal. It also declared that it will unilaterally reduce 100,000 People's Army soldiers by the end of this year.

On July 30, the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued an order to the KPA of all arms and services to cut 100,000 officers and men by December.

FMs in UN Support Pyongyang's Peace Offers

Delegates of various countries made speeches at the plenary session of the 42nd U.N. General Assembly which opened on Sep. 21, in support of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the KCNA reported on Sep. 29.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said, "The tension on the Korean Peninsula can be eased only through the relaxation of the military confrontation and the strengthening of contact and dialogue between the

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SR-71 Espionage Numbers 14 in Sep.

The United States, from 11:14 to 11:20 on Sep. 29, infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the air above the coastal waters east of Kosong of the DPRK and, letting it fly up to the air above the coastal waters east of Kim Chaek, North Hamgyong Province, committed aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea, the KCNA said.

Such aerial espionage of Washington ran into 14 cases in September, six cases more than in August.

Pyongyang Denounces US Operation in Gulf

The official Korean Central News Agency on Sep. 29 denounced Washington's aggressive maneuver in the Gulf region.

Referring to the fact that U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger recently said that the U.S. naval forces should be maintained in the Gulf as it is not only of vital importance to the U.S. but will remain vital to the free world in decades to come, it said, "This fully revealed the brigandish aggressive desire of the U.S. imperialists to gain domination over the strategic Gulf by 'strength' ".

It said:

Weinberger's utterances made it plain what the U.S. war maniacs are really after in massing their huge aggression forces in the Gulf under the cloak of "protection of tankers" and "guarantee of free navigation."

Now the U.S. authorities are playing a dangerous war gamble bringing to the Gulf over 40 warships including an aircraft carrier, more than 100 carrier-based planes and upwards of 25,000 effectives.

On Sep. 21 a U.S. armed helicopter attacked an Iranian ship in the Gulf and earlier, in August, a U.S. F-14 fighter plane fired a missile at an Iranian fighter plane on a patrol mission.

These open armed interventions of the U.S. have brought dark clouds of war over the Gulf area.

People of the world who oppose war and love peace are strongly demanding that Washington stop its military adventures and take away its aggression forces at once, and express deep apprehensions over the situation created in the Gulf.

Washington to Deploy Warships to "Protect" Olympiad

A U.S. defense official on Sep. 12 said that Washington was willing to deploy warships and planes to south Korea to "protect" the 1988 Summer Olympics from "attacks by terrorists or communist north Korea," a UPI report said on Sep. 13.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage said discussions were continuing with south Korean military officials to decide what types of security measures would be needed, the report said.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting with the south Korean defense minister, Armitage specifically mentioned "increased intelligence and actual movement of U.S. assets to ensure security" of the Games, which will be held from September 1988.

After the briefing, Armitage told UPI that Washington might move a sea-going battle group into the area if it were deemed "necessary to protect the Games."

"We are willing to make military adjustments in force deployment," he said.

Negotiations on the co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad by the north and the south of Korea have been going on though no settlement has been reached yet.

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Rosy Prospects for New Economic Construction Programme

The DPRK is now energetically rushing to scale the high peaks of the new economic plan, on the basis of successful results of the second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), under the programmatic policy and wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

The Second Session of the Eighth DPRK Supreme People's Assembly held in Pyongyang last April adopted the ordinance on the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-93) for the Development of the National Economy.

The Korean people are devoting themselves to peaceful construction throughout the country.

The strategic target of this new long-term plan is to carry out the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction presented to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (October, 1980).

The DPRK has already hit more than half or two-thirds of the goals of each of the 10 long-term objectives as the second Seven-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled in 1984.

If the magnificent plan is hit, the DPRK will overtake the economically developed countries in per capita production.

Korea will catch up with capitalist countries such as the U.S.A., Japan and West Germany in per capita production of major manufactured goods including steel, electricity, cement and chemical fertilizers.

Moreover, it will outstrip developed countries in the output of grain, sea foods and fabrics, which are directly related to the questions of food, clothing and housing of the people.

Thus, the DPRK will be fully capable of opening up a broad vista for the 10 long-term objectives in the period of the third Seven-Year Plan.

Construction Work for Major Objectives in Full Bloom

● The Korean people have laid a firm basis to produce 100,000 million kWh of electricity.

In order to attain the goal, the DPRK is now constructing large-scale power station including Tanchon (700,000 kWh of generating capacity) and Kumgangsan (810,000 kWh of generating capacity), and medium and small-size hydroelectric power stations. Meanwhile, it is accelerating the construction of thermal power stations of around 200,000 kWh in Sunchon, Nampo, Kim Chaek, Hamhung and Sariwon, in addition to the Anju Thermal Power Station (1.2 million kWh), and accelerating capacity expansion work on the existing power station and constructing atomic power plants.

● The goal of producing 120 million tons of coal will be attained during the period of the new plan.

The DPRK produced 80 million tons of coal by fulfilling the second Seven-Year Plan.

In order to produce the remaining 40 million tons of coal, it is developing expansion and construction work to produce 70-100 million tons of coal in the Anju district where there are thousands of millions of tons of high-quality coal. Furthermore, coal mines are being expanded and constructed in the Sunchon, Kangdong and northern districts.

● The DPRK is promoting the project of expanding the production capacity of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex to 6 million tons and of the Chollima Steel Complex to 3 million tons to help in the attainment of the 15 million tons of steel target.

Therefore, the steel industry can attain its goal, by adding up the output of iron and steel works in different districts including the Taedonggang Power Station (production capacity: 3 million tons) and the Hwanghae Iron Complex (production capacity: 1.8 million tons).

● Korea, which succeeded in producing 1 million tons of nonferrous metals by fulfilling the second Seven-Year Plan, can produce over 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals if it produces 500,000 million tons more during the new plan period.

In order to attain this goal, the construction of the Tanchon Smeltery (300-billion-million-ton capacity) is progressing at high speed.

● At present, more than 1.4 million tons of cement are produced from cement factories in Sunchon and Chonnaeri. In addition, if factories in Haeju, Pukchang, Kowon, Chongjin, Tokchon and Unsan are geared to full operation, Korea will attain the goal of 20 million tons of cement.

Major Indices of the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-93) Announced at the Second Session of the Eighth SPA in April, 1987

(In annual production)

Gross industrial output:
1.9 times (at an annual 10% growth)
Means of production: 1.9 times
Consumer goods: 1.8 times
Gross agricultural output: 1.4 times
Gross social output: 1.8 times
National income: 1.7 times

(On an annual basis)

Electricity: 100 billion kWh
Coal: 120 million tons
Steel: 10 million tons
Nonferrous metals: over 1.7 million tons
Cement: 22 million tons
Machines: 2.5 times over 1986
Chemical fertilizer: 7.2 million tons
Fabrics: 1,500 million metres
Sea foods: 11 million tons
Grain: 15 million tons
Tideland reclamation: 300,000 hectares
Housing construction:
150,000-200,000 family dwellings every year

For Solving Problems of Food, Clothing & Housing

Prospects for the goal of completely solving the problems of food, clothing and housing are also bright.

● In order to produce 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers (present production capacity: 5 million tons), the projects of constructing the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex are progressing space. The capacity expansion project of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory is also being accelerated.

● In fabrics production, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex will produce over 100,000 meters of vinalon fibre, when it is operated. By this complex alone, half the goal to 1,500 million meters of fabrics can be attained.

● The DPRK, which already hit a record grain production of 10 million tons in 1984, is now pushing ahead with the projects of expanding area under cultivation and increasing per-hectare yield to attain the goal of 15 million tons of grain.

Grand nature-remaking projects are progressing apace to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and to bring 200,000 hectares of new land under cultivation, or a total more than 500,000 hectares of land, (which accounts for one-third of the existing 1.5 million hectares of land under cultivation.)

More than 3.0-3.5 million tons of grain will be produced in this land newly brought under cultivation alone (calculated at per-hectare grain yield of 6-7 tons).

Many successes have been achieved in the projects of reclaiming tens of thousands of hectares of tideland, including over 110,000 hectares of tideland in North Pyongan Province and more than 100,000 hectares of tideland in North Hwanghae Province.

Meanwhile, in order to increase per-hectare yield of grain, Korea is stepping up the production of fertilizer to supply more chemical fertilizer to farmers. (In 1982, per-hectare yield of rice stood at 7.6 tons and that of corn at 6.5 tons).

● Production of sea foods had already reached 3.5 million tons by 1984.

In order to attain the goal of 5 million tons of sea foods in the 10 long-term objectives, the DPRK is building a large number of modern fishing boats while developing deep-sea fishing as well as coastal fishing.

Workers in the fishing industry are hauling 20,000-30,000 tons of fish a day.

Thus, the DPRK is in a fair way to hit the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, the strategic target of the third Seven-Year Plan.

(Continued from page 1)

progress in the struggle to build socialism with Chinese characteristics while achieving the stability and unity of the whole country and adhering to the Four Basic Principles, and the international position of the PRC has risen very high.

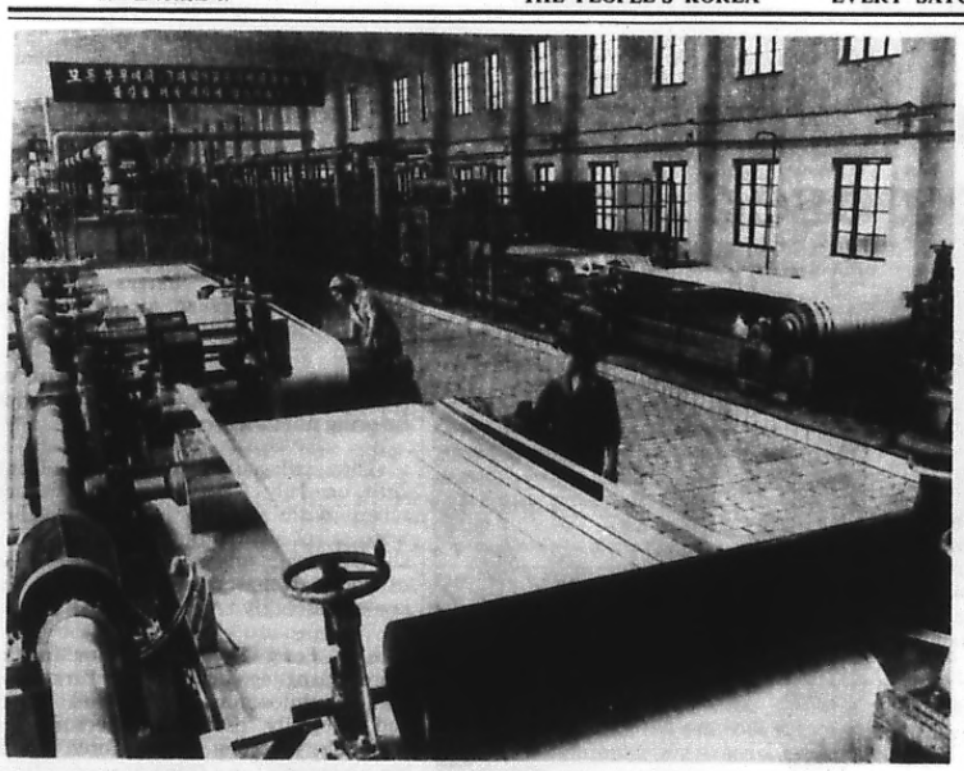
The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the brilliant successes achieved by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction and express firm solidarity with you in your just efforts to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland and defend world peace.

The Korean and Chinese peoples are close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who established blood ties on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in a long historical period.

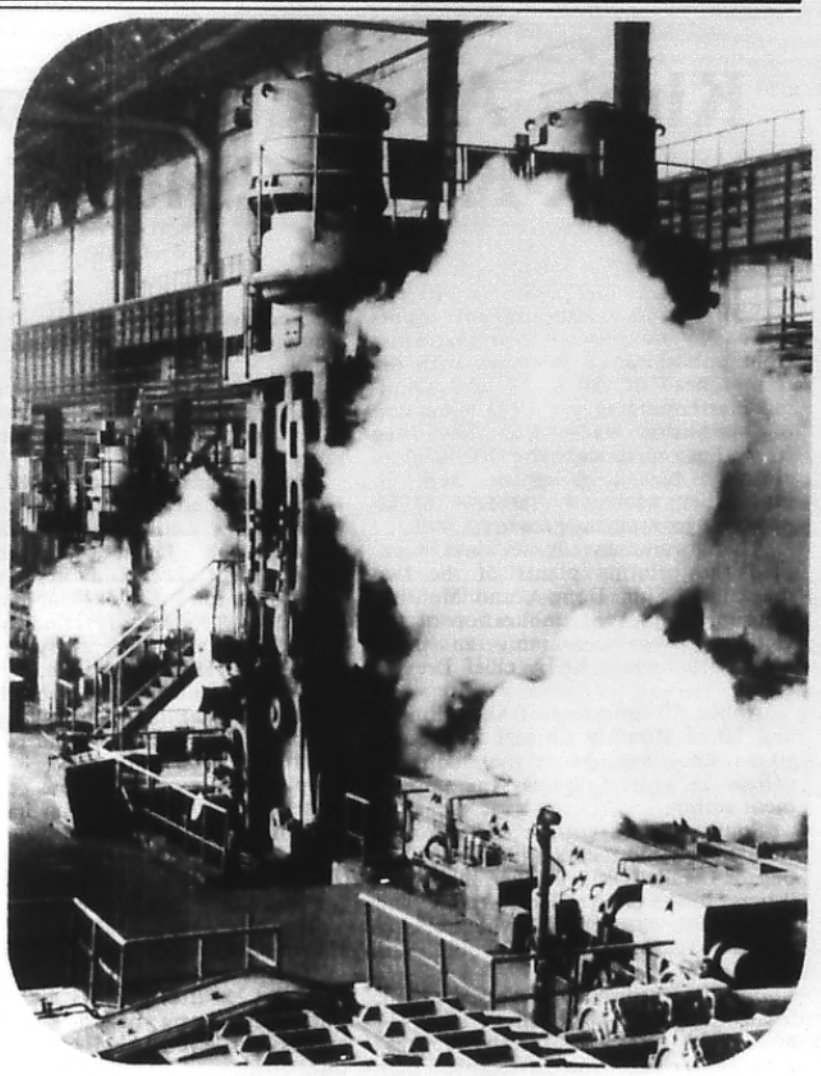
I believe that the indestructible traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China will further strengthen and develop through generations in the spirit agreed upon at the meeting between us and Chinese leaders in May.

I take this opportunity of wholeheartedly wishing you and the Chinese people greater successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China, greet the upcoming 13th party congress with high political enthusiasm and shining achievements of labour, carry out Four Modernizations and turn their country into a highly civilized, highly democratic, socialist power.

A bumper harvest in the Hwasong Cooperative Farm



▲ The February 8 Vinalon Complex



The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex

▼ Workers enjoying a rest

Workers of the Yonpung Youth Coal Mine overfulfilled this year's plan.

Newly-built apartment houses in Pyongyang

Kim's Abduction Case Reviewed As Ex-KCIA Chief Exposed Truth

South Korean government agents moved in to prevent two magazines from publishing an interview with the former head of the KCIA who admitted masterminding the 1973 abduction of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo, though the KCIA chief abruptly turned down on Sep. 28 his earlier admission in face of an apparent government pressure.

The government agents once occupied the printing plants of the two magazines, Shin Dong-A and Monthly Chosun, to prevent publication of the October issues containing an interview with former KCIA chief Lee Hu Rak.

About 80 reporters of Shin Dong-A and 50 of Monthly Chosun had staged sit-ins since Sep. 21 in their editorial offices in protest against the government action.

South Korea's culture and information ministry in its statement issued on Sep. 24 called on the magazine publishers to "exercise self-restraint and not publish the articles, which clearly violate existing laws and would hurt national interests."

Terming the kidnapping case "closed, legally and diplomatically" in 1974 after south Korea assured the Japanese government that "no government officials were involved", the statement said publication of the interview would hurt national interests "by touching off a diplomatic dispute with Japan."

The former KCIA chief in his interview said the abduction was planned by the agency without the consent or knowledge of then president Park Chung Hee, who was assassinated in 1979.

At the time of his kidnapping, Kim was involved in organizing a U.S. group aimed at restoring democracy in south Korea.

"As far as I was concerned, it was a great pain to see Mr. Kim intent on establishing similar organizations in Canada and Japan and eventually in Europe," Lee said in explaining the motivation for the kidnapping.

"It was also my understanding that some people were trying to establish a government in exile.

"What would become of our country should a government in exile ever be established? I knew it would run counter to the code of ethics, but many people in our country were convinced in those days that Mr. Kim had to be brought back home one way or the other."

Lee said he now feels "really sorry" for Kim's kidnapping case.

He added, "It is agonizing that I can't tell all that I want to tell you."

The two magazines were published on Sep. 29 after nine-day suspension, but many parts of the article and expressions were revised or struck out.

In his interview with Monthly Chosun, Lee admitted his involvement in the kidnapping, saying "Frankly speaking, I ordered this (abduction) case."

This part, however, was revised later as "I have to take responsibility for this (case)."

Asked who committed the abduction by Shin Dong-A, he kept silence.

The interviewer's comment "silence may mean that he admits his direct involvement," was totally erased from the printed edition.

Former KCIA director Lee's interview by the south Korean magazines exposed that the "political settlement" plotted by the Japanese government with the S. Korean junta at that time was a crafty bargain covering their criminal acts.

And his interview clearly showed that the babbling by the Seoul authorities that "the Pyongyang authorities involved in the kidnapping case" was white lie and groundless.

Kim Dae Jung who was abducted from a Tokyo hotel by KCIA agents has an interview with home and foreign reporters in Seoul on Aug. 13, 1973.

Students Give Lecture on Juche Ideology

A group of Korea University students were arrested on charges of having studied north Korean ideology in the course of their study programs.

Two students were arrested and 26 others put on the wanted list on charges of forming an organization favoring north Korea.

They allegedly started a political club on July 28 to familizrize themselves with various ideologies. They were also demanding the release of all political prisoners, the abolition of the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration.

Kim Pong Hwan, a senior in the Korean language department, Park Tong Son, a philosophy major, and others had allegedly listened to lectures on the Juche ideology, north Korea's guiding philosophy, on three occasions from a staff member of the university's student council, according to police.

They were also suspected of having held discussions after studying the text of the "founding history of the north Korean Workers' Party," which was, the south Korean prosecution said, organized by the student council.

Christian Activists Take Lead of Dissident Movement

—"Main Reasons for Koreans' Suffering Mil. Dictatorship Controlled by Imperialism": Christian Leader—

Here are excerpts from an article on south Korea's Christian dissident movement which appeared in Far Eastern Economic Review dated Oct. 1:

Christian activists dominate South Korea's dissident movement. Their *minjung*, or masses, theology draws of shamanism, traditional folk tales and peasant rebellions in an attempt to create a uniquely Korean liberation theology. *Minjung* is a Korean protest myth, a moral story of bondage and liberation, as much as it is specifically Christian.

Unlike liberation theologies in Latin America and the Philippines, *minjung* avoids Marxist terminology. That began as a political necessity – any use of Marxist analysis of class conflict would have invited more severe government repression. But what began as a necessity has become a virtue, for *minjung* theology has adopted a richer cultural texture by looking to Korean roots for inspiration. That has allowed *minjung* theology to avoid the economic determinism that characterises most Marxist-influenced critiques.

But the emphasis on culture has also fed an anti-Western xenophobia. "We have to do away with Western theology," says the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, one of the best-known *minjung* activists and a noted biblical scholar. "Western theology has been an ideological ruler for more than 1,000 years, since Constantine."

"If our country has been influenced by American foreign culture, I cannot say it is really a democracy," says Moon. "We have to develop our own culture. We were forced to accept foreign culture." But without foreign influence – even as a focal point for opposition – Korean culture would have developed differently. The search for an authentic Korean culture is in part a search for a culture that never existed, a hypothetical native culture.

But the Christian church in South Korea has managed in the past decade to create one of the only independent power centres that has ever existed in this country, one of the only mediators between the state and the people in a land where power has always been sucked into the imperial centre of Seoul.

At the heart of *minjung* is *han*, a tragic, inconsolable emotional pain, a suffering born of Korea's history of oppression at the hands of foreign powers and Confucian elites. In the words of theologian Hyun Young Hak: "*Han* is a sense of unresolved resentment against injustices suffered, a sense of helplessness because of the overwhelming odds against one, a feeling of total abandonment, a feeling of acute pain in one's guts and bowels making the whole body wriggle, and an obstinate urge to take revenge and to right the wrong – all these combined."

Minjung is, of course, a politically charged theology. More than a nativistic, xenophobic theology it is a rejection of high church preaching to the poor, a belief that the gospel is a story of liberation, and that the true gospel is found in the myths and stories common people tell of their suffering.

Minjung theologians rifle back through history to draw inspiration from the country's frequent farmers' rebellions. They attack Confucianism as an elitist, hierarchical system which also oppressed the masses, and they applaud the Tonghak uprising in 1884, when Yi dynasty rulers called in Chinese and Japanese troops to quell a commoners' revolt, as an example of authentic native resistance. For it is resistance against illegitimate power that empowers *minjung*.

"Man is made in the image of God who is absolutely free," says Moon. "Moses worked with the oppressed. Jesus came down and lived among the oppressed people of Galilee and worked among them for liberation. This is the biblical concept of religion."

Minjung theologians bristle when asked whether their action or their Christian faith comes first. "That is a very Graeco-Roman question," says one. Action is at the core of *minjung* theology. "Serving the people in Korea means fighting for a democratic society," says Rev. In Myung Jun, of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, a coalition of three dozen opposition groups which organised the protest rallies in June. "The political structure, which is a military dictatorship controlled by imperialism, by foreign powers, is the main reason for the Korean people's suffering. Without fighting against that Satanic structure we cannot serve the Korean people."

Minjung began when well-educated theologians in the 1960s tried to carry out the Christian duty of witnessing, or understanding, the suffering of the poor by working in factories and living with workers. The Urban Industrial Mission (UIM), founded in 1961, was one of the most important of these groups.

UIM ministers were forced to serve time in the factories as a condition of the ministry. Their example later inspired university students to work in factories and try to spread a more politically charged gospel to workers. Both the UIM and the students' activities inflamed the authorities, who feared that the government's low-wage policy would be endangered by outside organisers. In 1974, UIM founder George Ogle – an American – was expelled from the country and South Korean religious activists were tortured and jailed.

The church provided the only place of refuge after then president Park Chung Hee's repressive Yushin ("Revitalising"). Constitution was decreed in 1972. The student movement was decimated. Most important political dissent in the 1970s centred around the church. One of the most important was a 1 March 1976 ecumenical Independence Day mass at Seoul's Myondong Cathedral – attended by Kim Dae Jung – which turned into one of the few anti-government rallies between 1972 and 1979.

Many student activists turned to the church for refuge in the 1970s. "If people wanted to have political meetings they went to Myongdong Cathedral or the Christian building," says Lee Shin Bom, a former student activist who was expelled from Seoul National University in 1971.

Japan's colonisation from 1910-45 established Christianity as an opposition force. Unlike in Latin America, where the Christian gospel was carried by priests garbed in the robe of a colonial power, Christianity in Korea has a long tradition of fighting against foreign domination. Christians were central in the 1 March 1919 independence uprising and many of them led anti-Japanese resistance – sometimes violently – throughout the 1920s and 1930s.

The core of Christian activists now number several thousand people, far more than a decade ago when the arrest of a score of religious leaders would cripple the movement. For example, in mid-September, 1,500 Protestant ministers signed a statement opposing Democratic Justice Party candidate Roh Tae Woo's trip to the US within less than a week.

Students Demand N-Weapon Pullout & Signing of Peace "Pact"

—Document at SNU Anti-Nuke Peace Rally—

The General Student Council of Seoul National University on Aug. 8 made public a document entitled "On the Occasion of an Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear Peace Conference" at a public hearing anti-nuke and peace rally.

The document demands withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons, signing of a peace agreement, opposition to simultaneous entry into the UN and promotion of the reunification of the motherland through the co-hosting of Olympiad.

It also expresses the firm resolve of students to fight to establish an independent and democratic government by outsting foreign forces and traitors and to bring true peace into Korea and realize a reunified motherland.

The People's Korea carries excerpts from the document in two installments:

* * *

We have to greet Aug. 15 (Liberation Day) once again with heartbreaking pains and indignation as the national partition still continues – our nation cut into two by the iron barricades along the 38th parallel; subjugated to American imperialism and still unable to establish a unified independent state.

The southern part of the Korean Peninsula has become one of the most troublous frozen lands in the world where various types of terrible weapons beginning with nuclear weapons and foreign troops have been deployed in the past 40-odd years.

People in this land have been barred from listening, looking and talking in a situation where they are branded as "communists" when they talk about anti-Americanism, and as "left-leaning pro-communists" when talk about democracy and reunification.

Many youths sacrificed themselves to the historic cause to change this land – the struggles of the two martyrs, Kim Se Jin and Lee Jae Ho; the arson of Pusan and Kwangju U.S. cultural centers; and the seizure of U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul – these struggles have been intensified since 1980.

We, the SNU General Student Council, are firmly determined to fight until the day of national reunification, of establishing a truly independent and democratic government by driving out foreign forces and traitors so as to stabilize true peace in this land, and make public our position as follows:

1. Do you know the fact that some 1,100 nuclear weapons are deployed in the southern part of the peninsula which could exterminate our nation in a moment?

We counted the figure 1,100 on the basis of data from American and south Korean papers. Their total explosive power is said to exceed 1,000 times the nuclear bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The deployment of these nuclear weapons further heightens the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula in addition to the military exercises (Team Spirit war game) which are annually held on the supposition of nuclear war.

This war game participated in by nuclear-armed units has drastically expanded its size since 1978 and turned into the largest nuclear war exercise in the world so that it reminds us of a real nuclear war as massive military forces mobilized from Japan and the U.S. mainland.

Is it to help the peaceful reunification of the motherland to stage annually a large-scale nuclear war exercise which reminds the people of a bloody real war on the pretext of perfecting a readiness stance against "southward invasion by the north?"

Isn't it laughable that the United States, owner of these terrible nuclear weapons, the master who is in a position to push a button for a nuclear war, behaves like a benefactor pretending to save the south Korean people from the threat of war.

We, the popular masses, have never been made known the fact that these dreadful nuclear weapons have been massively brought into our country.

Only a few daily papers wrote about the news on their transfer to our country at the bottom of their pages in a few lines.

It is the sadness of a colonial nation that has been deprived of its motherland by the imperialists, and does not have an independent government.

We, who live not knowing that we have been deprived of our motherland, live in a far more difficult situation than we were under the Japanese colonial rule.

We must continuously fight for a total banishment of nuclear weapons from this land for the survival and prosperity of our nation as the martyrs revealed this truth.

Americans, take back home the nuclear weapons which would extirpate the seeds of the Korean nation!

Americans, withdraw their nuclear weapons!

2. The Americans have been able to deploy nuclear weapons on the southern part of the peninsula without any interference bacause the U.S. army commander holds operational control of the south Korean army.

The operational control of our army has been given the U.S. military commission which is represented by the U.S. army commander since the south Korea-U.S. mutual assistance treaty was signed in 1950 during the Korean War.

Under this condition, U.S. consent can be given to any movement of a military unit.

A report submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives is said to have noted this: "South Korea is the best training ground as it has a broad operational exercise area, broad firing ground and has a real enemy on the northern side of the armistice line. What's more, no one try to disturb us or raise the land rent so that south Korea can be said one of the rarest U.S. military bases in the world."

In this context we can define America as the cause of everything irrational and detestable.

It is U.S. imperialism that turned in a moment Kwangju, full of democratic sentiments, into a blood bath of massacre in 1980 by mobilizing airborne units against it.

If the basis of the present military regime is the huge military material power, the real manipulator of the regime, America, is the very cause of repressive government in south Korea.

Are any political development and economic prosperity possible for a nation when the army which is supposed to exist for the sake of it and its development are in the hands of another country?

The operational control of our army should be given back to our nation, as this is a basic factor for establishing an independent democratic government.

America, immediately return the operational control of our army to the Korean nation!

America, the ring leader of Kwangju massacre, get out of south Korea!

America, who supports the dictatorship and suggests a compromise, get out of south Korea!

(To be continued)

Time to Change US-S. Korea Mil. Relationship: Magazine (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

As a result of this weakness, the US acquiesces in directing North-South negotiations and allows these to become profitless shouting matches which have undermined both the armistice's arms controls and its careful demilitarisation of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

Washington has never attempted to improve this situation through cultivating civilian contacts with Pyongyang, despite indications that it could. The results have been the US' longest unresolved armistice – never coming nearer peace – and an excessive militarisation of both Koreas, threatening politics even in the North and devastating it in the South for 26 years since the Park coup.

South Koreans, who are accustomed to the 34-year-old Panmunjom ritual, may play it down in discussions and the media. Yet, re-examination and progress will eventually be demanded. The US, realising how central North-South relations are for internal political progress, should themselves advance the Panmunjom agreement. At the very least, after consulting Seoul, the US should propose that South Korea be added to the armistice signatories. The Chinese might agree. With adequate preparation, perhaps Pyongyang might agree as well.

A potentially explosive issue is the twin dangers of South Korea's growing number of nuclear power plants – 12 completed or under construction, mostly by US companies – and the presence of an estimated 600-700 nuclear warheads under US control, notably at the Kunsan Air Base.

Most warheads are for artillery or airborne weapons, but 21 are atomic mines – a notoriously "dirty" weapon, which must be placed south of the DMZ....

The West German Government long ago forced removal of all such mines from the country because of the potential danger to civilians. But South Koreans are not given nuclear equal treatment with Western nations and lack any control over foreign nuclear weapons on their own soil. The issue is not made more persuasive by the fact that neither nuclear weapons nor nuclear plants have ever been located within North Korea.

South Korea's military governments have never permitted free discussion in the country's media of the nuclear issue. The US has relied on this imposed media silence for its increasingly untenable refusal to admit to nuclear weapons in South Korea, referred to in numerous declassified documents. Soon the silence must be lifted.

Despite assertions to the contrary, the South Korean-US military relationship remains an unequal one. Command of South Korean forces, of the Panmunjom negotiations and of the nuclear presence will become targets for attack in the near future as the local media is unfettered.

Compromise must be planned now. Land-based nuclear weapons must be gradually withdrawn. The Panmunjom contact must be professionalised and backed up with adequate civilian Washington-Pyongyang channels. The way towards a peace treaty must be prepared, with South Korea first becoming a new armistice signatory.

Finally, the US military presence should be shifted from the riflemen of the US Army's 2nd Division – unneeded in a manpower-rich South Korea – by reducing the division by two-thirds to a brigade. Concentration should then be placed on air and technical support, well back from the provocative armistice line.

As negotiation and civilian contact improve the Seoul-Pyongyang relationship, the US should be able to withdraw from its outdated and dangerous command-without-control over the South Korean forces to concentrate on providing a defensive shield in Northeast Asia of air and naval capabilities. American-South Korean relations should then weather better than they can today the dawning of a free era – and broader public criticism – in South Korea.

(Concluded)

Students burn the American flag, effigies of Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo during a demonstration at Seoul National University on June 23. (Reuter)

Tour Information for DPRK (4)

—Kaesong, City of Cultural Relics—

Kaesong attracts many foreigners who visit the DPRK.

The time-honored city is widely known to the world as a scenic spot with a wealth of cultural relics.

Situated near the Military Demarcation Line, the city is surrounded by a beautiful scenery.

The Kkaebawi Mountain situated north of the city presents a superb view with its fantastic cliffs. There is the 40-metre high Pagyon Waterfall of enchanting view.

The Pagyon Falls in Sansong-ri, Kaesong City is a noted waterfall. It is a 35-metre high waterfall in the valley between Mt. Chonma and Mt. Songgo. It rises in a strangely-shaped pond called Pagyon which is 8 metres in diameter, and in the middle of which there is a rocky islet.

Below the waterfall is the Komo Pond 40 metres in diameter which was formed by the action of falling water and over which protrudes a big rock called Ryong Rock. On a hill east of the Komo Pond stands the Pomsa Pavillion.

The landscape of the Pagyon Falls is set off by various species of trees and flowers thriving in rugged mountains, crystal-clear water streaming down the gorges and maples in autumnal tints.

There are also historic remains such as the Mt. Taehung Fort, walled fort with 10-kilometres long wall, the Kwanum Temple and the Taehung Temple.

The Han, Rimjin and Ryesong rivers add beauty to the scenery of the region.

Kaesong is blessed with many historical relics.

It was the capital of the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392) for about 500 years, preserved there in original state are many relics and remains such as the Songgyungwan Academy, the South Gate, the Sungyang Library and the Kwanum Temple showing traces of the then history.

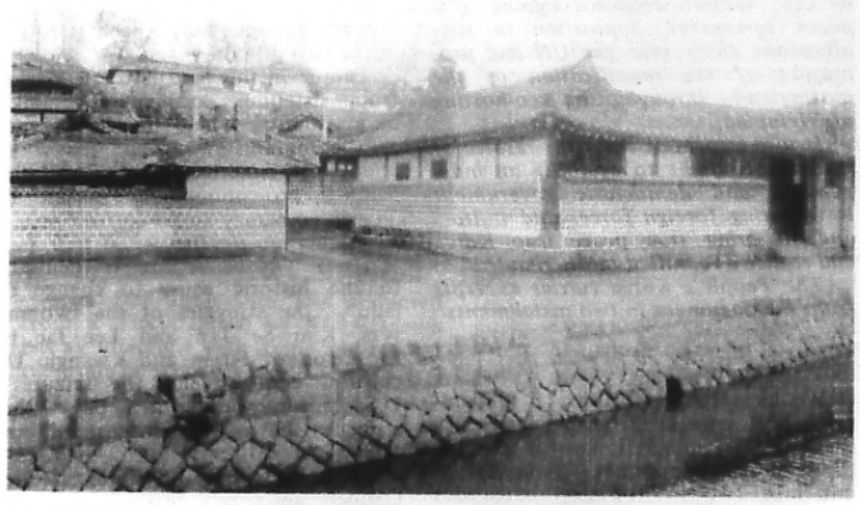
Kaesong is known to the world for its ginseng (*insam*).

Kaesong, the home of "Koryo ginseng", produces various specialities with it as the main raw material.

Popular are different kinds of ginseng tonics known to be elixir of life. Pottery and porcelain products, glass goods and embroideries are well received for their rich national flavor.

Panmunjom is located some eight kilometres south of Kaesong. Preserved there in original state are the houses where the armistice talks were held and the Armistice Agreement was signed at the end of the Korean War (1950-1953).

The South Gate in Kaesong City which is a fine example of the Li Dynasty architecture.



A row of houses in a street in Kaesong City reminds people of olden days.

Ceramics from the Koryo Dynasty are renowned for their exquisite beauty, color and shape.

Special Products and Souvenirs

● **Koryo *Insam* (Ginseng) of Kaesong**

From remote days the Koryo *insam* of Kaesong enjoys a worldwide fame as a medicinal plant.

The root of *insam* which is used as medicine has no definite form but is usually remindful of human shape. According to the method of processing the Koryo *insam* of Kaesong is grouped into three kinds: *hongsam*, *paeksam* and *tangsam*. They are of high quality and have exceptional medicinal virtues.

The Koryo *insam* of Kaesong has some 10 kinds of glucoside essential to health and longevity and contains essential oil, amino acid and other organic acids, vitamins, adequate amount of radium and microelements.

Insam protects the five vital organs, exercises a good effect on brain, afterbrain, heart and blood vessels, stimulates glands of internal secretion and promotes metabolism. It serves as cure-all medicine and is used as the main ingredient of traditional Korean medicines.

According to the recent data the Koryo *insam* of Kaesong is effective against radiation and cancer due to the specific medicinal virtues of its ingredients. This broadens its application. *Insam* contains 0.05 percent of aromatic matter and has specific aroma. It is used in making several hundred kinds of tonics for the promotion of health of the working people.

Several hundred goods are produced from the Koryo *insam* of Kaesong such as *insam* tonic, *insam* tablets, *insam* injection, *insam* nutritive, candy containing *insam* liquor, tonic candy, *insam* wine, *samno* wine, *sambaek* wine, *insam* cream as cosmetic and *insam* toothpaste. Processed *insam* such as *hongsam*, *paeksam* and *tangsam* and a variety of *insam* wines are popular abroad for their high quality. *Insam* wine is highly appreciated abroad and was awarded gold medal on several occasions.

● **Korean Rhubarb**

The Korean rhubarb is one of noted Korean medicinal herbs.

It grows in highland. The big wild rhubarb growing in the Kaema Plateau is highly valued for its high medicinal virtues (emodin, chrysophanic acid and rhein).

It has a hollow stalk and puts forth clusters of violet flowers. It forms a tuber whose flesh is yellowish pink and has peculiar aroma. Its root serves as the main ingredient of *ryongsinhwan* which is effective against indigestion, acute gastritis and convulsion of the stomach.

The powdered rhubarb root is used in manufacturing stomach tonic, astringent and diarrhea remedy to promote the health of working people. In the Kaema Plateau the 3-5-year-old rhubarb roots are dug up in early spring and autumn every year and dried after removing their hair roots and peeling and sent to the pharmaceutical plants.

The rhubarb roots grown in the field are also used as the ingredient of *ryongsinhwan*, stomach tonic, astringent and diarrhea remedy. They are also used in producing yellow dye. Its stalk is widely used in preparing salad.

● **Pyongyang Handiwork**

The Pyongyang handiwork which is lacquered and inlaid with mother-of-pearl has long history.

The box with the design of landscape of a lake inlaid with mother-of-pearl, flower-patterned incense box (Koryo period), grape-patterned box and chest (Li dynasty) are well-known from former days.

Today many good handiworks national in form and socialist in substance are produced in great numbers. The handiworkers make grape- and morning glory-patterned vases, chests for valuables and cake boxes, which are of high practical and artistic value.

Lacquered handiworks which have designs of "Mangyong Hill" "azalea of motherland", "tailor corps members" or "Chollima" inlaid with mother-of-pearl are mass-produced. They are much popular among people.

● **Kyongsong Porcelain**

Kyongsong porcelains are a speciality well-known from remote days.

They are made with kaoline abounding in the Kyongsong region. They are shaped in different forms giving the effect of security and decorated elaborately, and then backed by special method. So they are of high quality.

Famous blue porcelains, porcelains of applied arts and porcelains of daily use are mass-produced and among them the porcelain dinner set consisting of 10 articles is highly valued. Dish, plate, soup bowl, platter, salt pot, mustard pot, ginger pot, pepper pot, salad plate are popular among people.

Kyongsong porcelains are valued not only at home but abroad.

● **Hamhung Embroidery**

Korean embroidery is noted from remote days.

Hamhung embroidery is especially celebrated for graceful coloring, high quality, lofty artistic value and fine workmanship.

Cover for quilts, tablecloth, end pieces on a pillow and other embroidery with designs of a crane perching on a pine, Sea Kumgang, *changgo* drum dance, girl on a swing and other popular designs adorn the life of the Korean people.

Mural decorations and folding screens with the designs of Mangyongdae, Mt. Paekdu, Lake Samji and many other scenes associated with revolutionary activity are popular.

There are also many other specialized products which are highly recommended. For example, there is a wide range of potent medicinal herbs, dried seafoods, health-giving wines and many others sought after products.

Tourists can enjoy shopping for these things in souvenir shops, where they will also have the chance of acquiring ceramics renowned for their beauties, unique ornaments and beautiful embroideries which look like oil paintings.

The DPRK, in line with its foreign policy, has been regarding tourism as a positive way of developing cooperation and exchange with countries that respect its sovereignty and are friendly.

Koryo ginseng, which is popular abroad for its efficacy.

Visiting the DPRK are many foreign tourists from a variety of countries which include, not only socialist countries but also Western countries in the world.

The large number of tourists applying to visit the DPRK indicates that the DPRK's popularity is growing steadily. No doubt, this is a result of the DPRK's beautiful and diverse scenery combined with the host of cultural relics which tourists can explore.

The DPRK has so much to offer, that tourists are sure to have the holiday of a lifetime.

Guilt-Bronze Buddhist Images Discovered In DPRK

Three guilt-bronze Buddhist images found at the Chail Peak of Mt. Kumgang, the DPRK.

Three guilt-bronze Buddhist sculptures, which are supposed to belong to the early Li Dynasty, were discovered at the Chail Peak in the Inner Kumgang Mountains of Mt. Kumgang, the DPRK, last April.

According to experts, these guilt-bronze Buddhist images were found kept in a bronze feretory. These images are characteristic in forms.

The statue of Amitabha Tathagata sitting on an octagonal-shaped lotus flower pedestal is put in the center. The Merciful Goddess and Jizo (a guardian deity of children) stand one each on both sides of the Amitabha Tathagata image.

Well-preserved these statues are glittering and their features and shapes are refined.

The hair of the Amitabha Tathagata image is well arranged and a "wen" is found in the curled hair, which is a characteristic feature of the Buddhist images of the Koryo Dynasty.

The Amitabha Tathagata image has a round face with slit-eyes, crescent eyebrows, a straight nose and a determined mouth. The pedestal is made in the style of the Koryo Dynasty, whilst the Buddhist images have distinct features of the early Li Dynasty.

The costumes of these Buddhist sculptures are pleated and they are well-balanced.

A moth-eaten letter, pearls, beads, silver ornaments, fragrant wood, grains of rice and a piece of silk—47 items of 18 kinds—were found inside these Buddhist images.

Only the name of an official is legible in the damaged letter, which is important to ascertain the period when these images were made.

The name of the official indicated that he held a government position in the early Li Dynasty. It is presumed that these Buddhist images were dedicated by a government official in the early Li Dynasty—supposedly the 15th century—as a prayer for attainment of his wishes.

These Buddhist images deserve preservation as national treasures as they will help study the Buddhist faith and Buddhist sculpture of those days.

DPRK Film "Broad Bellflower", Gold Prize Winner, at Pyongyang Film Fest.

O Mi Ran (left), a heroine of the DPRK feature film "Broad Bellflower"

The First Pyongyang Film Festival of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries which was held from Sep. 1 to 13 awarded the Gold "Torch" Prize, the highest prize of the festival, to the Korean feature film "Broad Bellflower". Gold Prize for best acting was awarded to Merited Actress O Mi Ran, heroine of this film.

The feature film "Broad Bellflower" impressively shows the worthy life of Chon Song Rim, a girl work-team leader of a cooperative farm who settles down in her native village, a deep mountainous and dark valley, and turns it into a paradise like a bellflower which grows unseen in a deep mountain only for root and cannot live away from mountains.

Heroine Song Rim always bears deep in mind the words of President Kim Il Sung that a remote mountain village was also a land of the DPRK and anti-Japanese guerrillas fought shedding blood for the land for more than 15 years. He said this when he received a petition from peasants there asking him to consider Pyokgye-ri, a remote mountain village, as non-existent right after the liberation of the country. That is why she does not barter her native village for love and youth. In those postwar days when everything was short and difficulty, her lover Won Bong leaves the village to a town for a gay life, but Song Rim devotes her energy to building her out-of-the-way native village as good to live in as a town.

She overcomes the sadness of being betrayed by her lover by giving herself up wholly to work. She lays on electricity in her village, reclaims willow grove into a paddy field, develops stock and fish breeding and eventually converts her village into a paradise. During the time she grows up to be a girl management board chairwoman.

She is greatly proud of building the native village permeated with blood of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters. She tells Won Bong who comes to her again that the man who leaves his native place will find no happiness wherever he goes and repent of himself some time or other.

She thinks of others before herself and devotes her all to the village. On a day of storm and heavy rain she dies a heroic death by a slide of rocks while braving a danger to rescue sheep sent by the state.

Through the life of Chon Song Rim who is posthumously awarded the title of a Labour Heroine of the DPRK, the highest honour of the citizens, the film clearly shows that the spirit of the heroine who devotes her youth to her native village lives eternally and the DPRK is made rich and prosperous by such genuine patriots.

The film logically verifies that there can be neither true life nor happiness for the man who leaves his native village so easily.

Each screen and dialogue of the film are filled with the warm love of pretty girl Song Rim for her home country.

The film is scenarized by Li Chung Gu, a "Kim Il Sung Prize" winner and Labour Hero of the Republic, and directed by Cho Gyong Sun, a People's Actor.

The gold "Torch" prize awarded to the DPRK film "Broad Bellflower".

The Gold Prize awarded to O Mi Ran.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries. (Aug. 26 – Sep. 30)

AUG. 26

* A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by U Jong Hak, vice chairman of its Central Committee to Poland.

AUG. 31

* A Korean youth friendship delegation led by Kim Chang Ryong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to the GDR.

AUG. 29

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea led by Kim Dong Guk, president and editor-in-chief of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House to the Soviet Union, Romania, Greece and Cyprus.

SEP. 2

* A DPRK government delegation headed by Vice President Li Jong Ok to Ethiopia.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Li Yong Bok, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee to Cuba.
* A Korean delegation headed by Choe Su Hon, vice minister of foreign affairs to Cuba.
* A Korean foreign ministry delegation headed by Kim Hyong Ryul, vice minister of foreign affairs to Laos and Afghanistan.
* A friendship society delegation headed by O Mun Han, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to Romania and Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the Korean National Bureau of Archives headed by its Director Han Ryul Mo to the Soviet Union.

SEP. 5

* A delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society led by Kim Chi Ho, vice minister of the central committee of the society to the Soviet Union.
* A friendship delegation of South Pyongan Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee to Czechoslovakia.

SEP. 7

* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by Kim Gyong Bong, president of the academy to China.

SEP. 12

* A delegation of Korean trade union publication workers headed by Chae Jun Byong, director-in-chief of the Working People's Organizations Publishing House to the Soivet Union.

SEP. 14

* A Korean women's delegation headed by Kang Jom Suk, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union to China.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Jin Bom, vice chairman of its Central Committee to China.

SEP. 16

* A friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Vice Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kang Sun Hui to China.
* A Minju Choson delegation headed by Editor-in-Chief Kim Jong Suk to Romania and Poland.
* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association led by Chairman Choe Chang Hon to the GDR and Bulgaria.
* A Korean delegation led by Ryo Song Gyun, chairman of the Intellectual Property Committee and vice chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology to Switzerland.
* A Kunroja delegation led by its Deputy Chief Editor Kang Yong Sop to Poland and Romania.
* A Korean general education delegation headed by Li Jong Ju, minister of General Education to Mongolia.
* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Hong Gun Pyo, vice minister of atomic energy industry to Austria.

SEP. 19

* A DPRK government delegation headed by Minister of Natural Resources Development Kim Se Yong, to the Yemen Arab Republic. (KCNA)

Pyongyang Int'l Conf. Calls For N-Free Zone in Asia, Pacific

An extensive debate on the dangerous policy of the United States in the Asian-Pacific region and on the task for denuclearization and peace in the region was held at an International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region which closed on Sep. 26. **(See related stories in the previous issue)**

The conference, opened on Sep. 24 in Pyongyang, was sponsored by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), and was of great significance in that it was held on the Korean Peninsula facing the greatest danger of nuclear war at a time when the people's earnest desire for peace is growing and the preservation of peace in the Asian-Pacific region is posed as an urgent question.

Sixty-one delegations and delegates from more than 50 countries and regions and international organizations attended the conference.

General Secretary of the AAPSO Nouri Abdulrazak in his speech at the opening meeting said that the developments in the situation in the Asian-Pacific region require a more concerted action of the people there who oppose the nuclear policy of the U.S. and want to live in peace.

Essentials of US Policy

Chitta Biswas, deputy general secretary of the AAPSO, delivered a report "The dangerous policy of the United States in the Asian-Pacific region and the task for denuclearization and peace in this region" regarding the first and second agenda items of the conference.

He said in the report that the essentials of the Asia-Pacific policy of the U.S. consist of the acceleration of American military build-up, the transformation of Japan into a mainstay for the U.S. in Asia and the Pacific, the support for the reactionary forces for destabilization activities, the formation of military alliances, the increase of American military pressure in the Far East, South Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and finally the formation of a Pacific community involving tens of littoral states under American military, economic and political control and domination.

"The strategy of the U.S. administration in Asia and the Pacific is the establishment of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis as one of the main links in the system of regional politico-military alliances", he said.

He stressed that, in order to remove tensions created by Washington in Asia and the Pacific, the AAPSO will do its best to mobilize peace-loving forces to end the arms race, to eliminate nuclear weapons, for withdrawal of imperialist troop, for dismantling foreign military bases in countries of the Asian-Pacific area including Japan, south Korea, the Philippines, Diego Garcia and Micronesia, and for preventing the setting up of new military blocs, in the interest of peace, security and cooperation in the region.

Washington, Seoul Urged To Respond to Arms Cut

Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, made a report on "Intensification of international solidarity for peace and reunification of Korea", the third agenda item.

He pointed out that, laying particular stress on the military strategical position of south Korea in recent years, the U.S. has been blatantly stepping up its nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war preparations in south Korea.

Making clear Washington's Asian strategy including its policy on Korea, he said, "I deem it necessary to give wide publicity to and propagandize the peaceful initiatives and reunification proposals" of the DPRK.

"For the present", he added, "it is of importance that broad peace forces of the world put pressure upon the United States and the south Korean authorities to respond to our proposals for a large-scale phased arms cut-down."

At the plenary session of the conference, delegates from different countries took the floor.

The speakers unanimously supported the DPRK's proposal for massive arms reduction on the Korean Peninsula and urged Washington and Seoul to respond to it positively.

They also called for establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Asian-Pacific region by frustrating the U.S. maneuvers to aggravate tension in the region.

The international conference on Sep. 26 closed by adopting a communique of the conference and a resolution on Korea.

Solidarity Meet Supporting Koreans' Struggle Held

Delegations and delegates that had participated in the conference attended a solidarity meeting in support of the struggle of the Korean people for peace and reunification held on Sep. 27 in Pyongyang.

Speeches were made by AAPSO General Secretary Nouri Abdulrazak and several delegates.

Denouncing Washington and Seoul for converting south Korea into the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East and trying to keep Korea divided permanently by creating "two Koreas", the speakers fully supported the proposal for phased arms reduction in the north and the south of Korea and strongly demanded that the U.S. and the south Korean authorities show response to it without delay.

A letter to the south Korean people was also adopted at the meeting.

Expressing the firm solidarity with the struggle of the south Korean people for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism, the letter said, "Broad peace-loving and democratic forces of the world will always stand foursquare behind the south Korean people in their fight for justice and truth."

A solidarity meeting in support of the struggle of the Korean people for peace and reunification (Rodong Sinmun, Sep. 28)

(Continued from page 1)

north and the south of Korea."

Referring to the proposal for phased arms reduction of the north and the south, the proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and the proposal for tripartite talks on foreign minister level with the U.S. participation, he said, "These proposals are constructive and reasonable. We expect that these proposals will enjoy affirmative response from the parties concerned."

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said in reference to the Korean problem, "There is a real possibility for the solution to the Korean problem."

"The Korean people's desire to relax the tensions and withdraw foreign forces and nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula cannot but evoke sympathy," he added.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu also supported the proposals of the DPRK to reunify the country peacefully and independently on a democratic basis.

The Cuban foreign minister also reaffirmed Cuban support for the stand of Pyongyang that Korea should not enter the U.N. in the status of the division till the reunification is achieved, and for the cohosting of the Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea.

Meanwhile, the delegations of the Communist Party of Cuba, Neues Deutchland, the organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the communist parties of Finland, Belgium and Canada and the United Socialist Party of Mexico which had attended the festival of L'Humanite, the organ of the French Communist Party, published a joint statement in support of the July 23 disarmament proposal of the DPRK government.

A joint statement supporting Pyongyang's initiative was also issued by the Finnish People's Democratic League, the Communist Party of Finland, the Socialist Workers' Party of Finland, the Finnish Peace Committee, the Socialist Students League of Finland, the Democratic League of Finnish Women and the Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Finland-Korea Association.

The July 23 arms cut proposal of Pyongyang was supported by:

Jean Spielmann, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; Donis Christofinis, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of foreign affairs of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People; Mustafa Tlass, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and deputy-commander-in-chief of the army and armed forces of the Syrian Arab Republic; Mongolian news agency Montsame; and U.S. paper Guardian.

EDITORIAL

Co-hosting of Games Contributive To Olympic Movement, A Unified Korea

Realization of the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea is in a grave danger despite the persistent efforts of the government and the Olympic Committee of the DPRK to realize it.

What worsened the situation is the fact that on Sep. 17 the International Olympic Committee sent invitation cards, which read "The 24th Olympic Games to be held in Seoul", to its member nations, despite Pyongyang's repeated request to put off sending of the cards.

As a Tass report on Sep. 18 said, the IOC session in Baden Baden in September 1981, which decided to send the 1988 Summer Games to Seoul, took what a political and a most erroneous decision. And the error must be rectified.

Seoul, with the backing of Washington and Tokyo, intends to use the Olympics for the international recognition of "two Koreas" and thus to perpetuate national division.

Seeing through Seoul's intention, Pyongyang proposed to co-host the Games to eliminate tensions on the Korean Peninsula and realize national unification.

If the co-hosting is realized, it will also save the Olympic movement from the crisis created at the past Games in Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles.

Though it is very regrettable that the IOC sent invitation cards at the time the co-hosting question is pending, it is notable that the IOC still left the possibility of further discussion behind by attaching notes suggesting it to the invitation cards.

The IOC should take adequate measures to break the deadlocked state as soon as possible.

And the south Korean authorities should stop at once insulting the co-hosting proposal and building up arms on the pretext of "securing Seoul Olympics from a possible attack from the north."

(Continued from page 1)

Pyongyang wants to be an official co-host of the Games in order to ease tensions on the peninsula and accelerate national reunification, but Seoul has refused any initiatives from Pyongyang on co-hosting, insisting on single-handed hosting of the Games.

Though Washington and Seoul have been saying that the 24th Games will contribute to "peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia", they are actually building up arms on the pretext of "defense of the Olympiad from attacks by the north".

When the Games are going to be held next year, Seoul recently demonstrated the firepower of latest home-made tanks, named "88-Tank", proving its intention to mobilize far superior military power than Pyongyang before the Games next year, thus threatening the peace of the peninsula.

The Sep. 12 official announcement by Armitage confirms Washington's intention to deploy its forces in and around Korea, while encouraging Seoul to strengthen its forces in the name of "defense of the Olympics".

A DPRK Olympic official on Sep. 21 criticized those moves, saying, "This is an insult to the Olympics, a festival of peace."

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